honer: and the Treasury Department to provide for the welfare of the people. Those who framed our constitution for our Government could not have an incipated how well equipped this people would become letpated how well equipped this people would become to take care of their own welfare, and how little they would be dependent upon the Frederal Government or any department of Federal Government for promoting that welfare, and therefore, in the constitution of the Treasury Department, there were but three things clearly intended and clearly provided for. One was for the fair and equitable collection of taxes, another was for the safe keeping of the public treasures, and the other was for economy and accountability in the public expenditures.

CUSTODIAN OF VAST SUMS OF MONEY.

But from that day to this great changes have en place in our Treasury Department, and to-day Secretary of the Treasury is the custodian of a sums of money now withdrawn from profitable employment, and standing as a menace to the business country. It is the embarrassment of that esition that alone has afforded opportunities to any position that alone has afforded opportunities to any secretary of the Treasury of late years for the exhibition of special ability; it is that condition of the Treasury alone that puts any weight of responsibility upon the man who is charged with the conduct of that department. Were it not for the operation of our laws, and for the effect which that operation has upon business, we should be unconscious of the existence of the Treasury Department. Wall Street—and in saying Wall Street and in saying Wall Street and in saying Wall Street as the brain and the heart of the great industrial system of this great country—Wall Street would not stand holding its breath to know the purpose and the character of the Secretary of the Treasury were it not for this tremendous power, and this were it not for this tremendous power, and this were it not for this tremendous power, and this tremendous responsibility that has been devolved upon him through the operation of laws which were not provided for under the original system of Government, and not contemplated when the Constitution was formed. And there, gentlemen of the New-England Society, is a matter which demands your earnest attention, because in the condition of the Treasury Department there is involved a great National peril.

THE TREASURY'S IMMENSE POWER.

The Treasury Department stands to the general industries of this country in a position which that Department does not occupy in any other country on face of the globe. There is no e in Europe, there is no despotism in where the central authority has the power over the fortunes of individuals that is ossessed by those who represent you in the Treasury Department at Washington: and, therefore, it is necessary for you, if you are to have confidence in your business, if you are to have success in your in-dustries, it is necessary that the Secretary of the your business, if you are to have success in your in-dustries, it is necessary that the Secretary of the Treasury should not only be a man of ability, should not only be a man of character, but that he should be a man whose judgment, whose probity, whose menty to principle, whose sense of public honor is be a man whose judgment, whose probity, whose nicetity to principle, whose sense of public honor is above suspicion. (Applause.) Because suspicion of the good faith and of the integrity of that officer will potson the minds of the business community of this country. We have made many experiments in government: we have exploded many theories that were prevalent, that were almost universal, when this Constitution was aftered. We have taught the world many lessons in administration, but we have not yet learned ourselves, and we have not been taught by the example of any other nation, how far we can go upon the road of making political results depend upon estimates of personal gain, or personal advantage, and of debauching our Government and imperiling the integrity of those who form the Nation.

WHICH WAY IS THE GRADE! not according to American ideas to suppose that the interval between the Government at Washington and the poils in an electoral district is an interval marked by descent from the place of government to the place of voting, but rather the slope is the other way. The poll is the higher point, the Administration is the lower point, and while it may be true that these influences, like streams and fluids, cannot rise above their source, yet if it is true that the source of the influences in this country is with the mass of the people, if it is true that that the interval between the Government at Washthe Administration is the lower point, and while it may be true that these influences, like streams and fluids, cannot rise above their source, yet if it is true that the source of the influences in this country is with the mass of the people, if it is true that those influences express themselves in our popular election, then the grade is downward from the constituency to the representative, and that which governs the polis will be detected in the issue, in the representation, and in the Administration. To obtain results has become the necessity of our age. We learn so fast, we do with such celerity, using the telegraph here, the telephone there, that we have become unobservant between the intermediate process, between cummencement and realization. The end is clear. The intermediate means are left to the suggestion of the moment.

modern life, but it is dangerous in politics; it is dangerous in administration. The past financial present is full of perplexity, but its future ought give us serious anxiety, because, while its oppor-inities are great, its perils are also great. And, entlemen, I want to say, in all seriousness, there is o one retains a higher estimate than I of that New-England quality that is embraced mercial honor, a sentiment of carrying out engagements, a sentiment of strict integrity in busi-ness affairs, and I rejoice at it. (Applause.) I hope to see that sentiment widespread as it may be, because these people are widespread through the country, and it ought to appear upon the financial administration of this country; and if there are any safeguards now wanted to the honorable and high-minded adminis-tration of National affairs, they may be added to the influence of that New-England opinion. (Ap-plause.)

MR. WISE SPEAKS ON ELECTIONS. The ninth toast, " The Electoral Problem in the South," was responded to by John S. Wise. The quotations were:

Let desert in pure election shine, And fight for freedom in your choice. Titus Andronicus, Act I, Scene 1. Must have their voices; neither will they bate

One jot of ceremony.

Coriolanus, Act II, Scene 2.

The gatherings of this society are recognized as the

The gatherings of this society are recognized as the only caste in all America, the aristocracy of intellect. (Applause and laughter.) The problem which I am asked to solve is whether this Nation, under the influence of Puritar honesty, will demand like honesty in the administration of its affairs, and secure by a solution of the electoral problem what we pretend to have—a real expression of the popular will. We are here to discuss, to disseminate these problems, to put the mind of the Nation upon this great question. We are here to ask each other, as peculiarly the enstedlans of thought in this land, what are these problems, and whither are we as a Nation drifting. You may say it is the tariff. No: the tariff is too abstruse; the tariff is too complicated to entist the earnest, active, intelligent interest of the masses for any great length of time. It is not enthusiasm upon the question of the admission of new States. The problem of finance is almost settled by the presence of as much finance as we want. The problem of the surplus is always easy of settlement, but the great and growing question which confronts the people of this country is the problem of the surplus is always easy of settlement, but the great and growing question which confronts the people of this country is the problem of the surfrage, not only in the South, but in the Nation. (Applause.)

It is the corner-stone and foundation of the faith of our people in this form of government; it is the basis of public confidence: and without that faith we are drifting without rudder or compass, we know not whither, (Applause.) It is easy to say, "Let it alone and it will settle itself," yet it is in reality the question which touches New-England as much as Mississippi and Dakota, that is not yet a state, as much as Virginia, the mother of States. It is a question we must meet. It must be dealt with for upon its wise solution shall depend the happiness and the perpetuity of this Government. We must look it in the face. (Applause.) A QUESTION FOR STUDENTS

A QUESTION FOR STUDENTS OF THE SUFFRAGE

Let another National election come upon this people n which the question of who is to administer this Covernment may and probably will turn upon counting the electoral votes for the successful candidates then, I say, the high-tide of danger has been reached when this Nation will any longer submit unprocessingly to this condition of strairs. (Applause.) It is a great sentiment to say that manhood suffrage is the triumph of our struggle; but he man who sits down and carefully examines manhood suffrage as it is exemplified in this Nation to-day will realize that it is a grave question whether the efforts of the statesmen who bestowed this great blessing may not be likened to the famous bees of Trebizond, which, gathering their housey from all the fairest flowers and gardens around about, yet distilled a poison which drove men mad. We must take this question in hand in no spirit of bind determination to have it as it is. We must take it in hand in no spirit of making it like a law of Medes and Persians. No matter how or from what motives it was bestowed, it is a failure as it stands. If universal cuffrage was given as revenge it failed of its purpose, because it has been taken by the very people whom it was intended to cripple and given them abnormal strength. If it was intended to make the weak strong and able to defend themselves it has doubly weakoued them as it now exists. If it was intended to accomplish the purpose of giving all men a vote it stands as a mockery and a delusion in our National affairs; it stinks in the nostrils of the bypocetic who pretends it exists, and its bones are the weapons of the men who slew !!

SPEAKING FOR ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. Is it right as it stands? And when I ask that question I am not here as one who speaks for a section; I am here as one who speaks as an American citizen, one who realizes that this question affects all sections, and no as a South-

violence which we have all witnessed, but I shall apeak as one who realizes the full significance of the problem as it now exists, and ask at the hands of my brethren caim and careful consideration of what they intend to do.

Let us deal with it in its true aspect, and diseard at the outset the idea that there is any other real hying issue at the South. The idea so often advanced that there is any outsion of disolvality to this Union, that there is any outsion of disolvality to this Union, that there is any of the old feeling of secession existing in the Southern States, might as well be eliminated at once from the calculations and considerations of every man who deals with this problem. When I was eighteen years of age I surrendered to the gentleman upon my right (General Sherman). (Applause.) And when I joined the Republican party I never agreed to forestear the love and the affection which I have for my gallant old commander, General Lee. (Applause.)

THE SOUTH THOROUGHLY LOYAL. As time moved on I identified myself with the Republican party. In all solemnity and seriousness, I say to the people of this Nation that the idea and thought of secession and disunion is banished from that sec more loyal section, barring this question of the electoral problem in the South, and that to-day, if the doors of this Nation were opened, and the Southern States were asked to leave it they would decline the honor, being convinced that successful secession would have been the greatest disaster that could have betailen them. (Prolonged annuause)

successful secession would have been the greatest disaster that could have betallen them. (Prolonged applause.)

The question confrants the Southern people in a way they cannot avoid and you in a way that you must meet and settle. It is easy to say that every man shall have his voic. It is easy to say that every man shall have his voic. It is easy to declare what should be declared and should be enforced, that up to this time the Nation has failed to do its duty by bestowing a suffrage which it has not enforced. It is not easy to look on the consequences in enforcing the problem of suffrage as it is. Transplant his audience to Mississippl or South Carolina. Let the New-England Puritan place himself in the position of those men in the South, and then ask himself what he would do. In doing that do not forget that two hundred men at this moment—men of your own blood—have, with the brave Stanley, penetrated the heart of the dark continent of Africa, surrounded by hostile tribes—an example of which the history of the world is fruitful—that is, men of that blood unwilling to be anything else but the dominant race wherever it goes. (Applause) Let me tell you, men of New-England, that when you get transplanted to any one of these States, you would, like the men of your blood in faroff Africa, strive for dominancy, fight for it, or die in the attempt. Let me tell you that no matter what the form of suffrage, the intelligence and the wealth —which I see here assembled would never you. I point out these facts as a Republican, in no spirit of cavif and with no twaddle about my race and its supremacy, but as one who loves his Nation, who realizes that this Nation was conquered by the blood of the men whom I see around me and who knows that New-England blood has enriched our section as much as it has any section upon this continent. (Applause.)

Mr. Wise, in closing, talked of the advantages of an intelligence franchise, and said that when men like the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers had considered and appropriated the ev

The tenth toast, "Pilgrims Abroad," was responded to by General Horace Porter. The sentiments were:

I will go lose myself And wander up and down. Comedy of Errors, Act I, scene 2.

That men are merri-st when they are from home.

King Henry V, Act I, Scene 2.

General Porter and F. S. Isham see Fourteenth Page.

A NEGRO SHOOTS HIS WIFE FATALLY. HE ALSO FIRES THREE SHOTS INTO A MAN-

JEALOUSY WAS THE CAUSE. No. 30 West Thirtieth-st, was the scene of a domestic tragedy last night. Joseph Thomas, a colored cook employed by Mrs. Hill at No. 110 Madisonave., shot his wife Ellen and a man named William Tobin, with whom he suspected she had been intimate. Immediately after committing the crime Thomas coolly walked across to the Thirtieth-st. police station and gave himself up to the police. According to the history of this country is full of great lessons. The statement of Vandelia Brewer, a little girl, the daughter of Mrs. Thomas by a former husband, the family were al! assembled in the sitting-room of the flat in which seated by the stove tuning a guitar, when Thomas sent the girl's brother out of the house on a pretence and

one in the arm, one in the shoulder, and one in the back. Sergeant Schmittberger was about this time walking down Thirteenth-st. in company with De- Fathers shall secure a cemetery of their own. tective Britt, when he saw a crowd collected outside tective Britt, when he saw a crowd collected outside
Thomas's house. He went upstairs and found Mrs.
Thomas lying in her bedroom in a
pool of blood. Tobin had fallen on the
floor of the sitting-room, near the door.
An ambulance was procured and the wounded people
conveyed to the New-York Hospital. Prior to the
arrival of the sergeant Thomas had surrendered himself at the police station. The police believe the
Late last night it was learned that the woman was
dying and would not live to see the light. Tobin's
wounds are superficial and he will recover.

MANY BUILDINGS DESTROYED IN LYNN THE FIRE STARTING IN A MOROCCO FACTORY-TOTAL LOSS #250 000.

Boston, Dec. 22.-Fire broke out at 7 o'clock tonight in the boiler room of the P. Lennox Morocco Factory, Market st. and Harrison Court, Lynn, and re-sulted in the most disastrous conflagration that has visited that city for a year. The factory which was a large four-story brick and granite build-ing, built recently at a cost of \$60,000, was completely destroyed, together with the machinery, valued at \$60,000 more, and valuable stock. A four-story wooden building in the rear, belonging to P. Lennox and occupied by Harvey Brothers, moroeco manufacturers, and the adjoining two-story wooden building, containing the bofler,

were also destroyed.

In addition to these buildings five dwellings in the immediate vicinity caught fire and were baily damaged. The fire burned furiously, the flames a one time extending over nearly an acre of ground one time extending over nearly an acre of ground. Help was summoned from Salem, and at 11 o'clock the fire was under control, though still burning. Both firms were doing a good business, this being their busisest season, and had a considerable stock of goods on hand. Harvey Brothers did a business of \$10,000 a month, and employed some 150 hands. Their loss is estimated at \$25,000 to \$30,000. Mr. Lennex is absent in New-York, and no definite figures can be given of his loss or insurance. He employed about 100 hands. The dwellings are owned and occupied by different persons. The total loss by the fire to all parties concerned is roughly estimated at \$250,000.

William S. Van Vorst, a clerk in the employ of Milliken Brothers, No. 61 Liberty-st., and living at No. 302 Union-st., Brooklyn, dropped dead on the sidewalk yesterday afternoon at Forty-second-st, and Tenth-ave. Poiceman Kennedy caught him as he was falling, and sumprecise Kennedy cadgat min as he was failing, and sim-moning assistance the body was taken to the Nineteenth Precinct Station in Thirtieth-st. Later a permit was obtained from the Coroner and the body was removed to Undertaker Kuhlke's shop at No. 148 Court-st. Brook-iva, and to-day it will be taken to the dead man's home. About four weeks ago Mr. Van Vorst had an attack of Acoust four weeks ago Sr. Van vorst had an attack of neuralgia of the heart and has not been well since. It is thought that a second attack caused his death. He was sixty-three years old, and had been a lifelong resident of Brooklyn, where he was well known. For many years he was a cloth dealer in this city, and for the past two

COLONEL OCHILTREE CONVALESCENT. as an American citizen, one who realizes that this question affects all sections, and no as a Southerless and the Gelicate gold engraving make a pleast combination. A neat laddes' open-faced watch has been placed around the pelestial of the status of Leff, the Norseman, on the several days, is so far improved that he walked out last evening. Mr. Ochiltree was affilicted with dipheterless or Commonwealth ave. with 1 suppose, be satisfactory to the people who feld that his structure of the provocations of this electoral power in the South, not as a defender of the successful of the status of Leff, the Norseman, on the pelestial of the status of Leff, the Norseman, on the south a plain gold back, with a face of red gold, and to gold and the delicate gold engraving make a pleast combination. A neat laddes' open-faced watch has been placed around the pelestial of the status of Leff, the Norseman, on the states of the status of Leff, the Norseman, on the several days, is so far improved that he walked out last evening. Mr. Ochiltree was afflicted with dipheterless of the status of Leff, the Norseman, on the states of the status of Leff, the Norseman, on the pelestial of the status of the status of Leff, the Norseman, on the states was afflicted with dipheterless of the states of

LARGE AND SMALL COLLEGES.

DR. MCCOSH FAVORS BOTH KINDS. THE EX-PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON OFFERS

SUGGESTION TO BENEVOLENT AND WEALTHY PEOPLE Princeton, Dec. 20.-Dr. McCosh, when asked to-day for his opinion on the subject of large and small col-

We need both large and small colleges. connected with a considerably large college. I have no jealousy of smaller colleges. They have served an important purpose. They have brought collegiate education near to parents and their sons. They have drawn many promising boys to seek the higher education, w without them would never have been in the walls of a college. In most cases the education is cheaper, care is taken for the morals of the young men and religious instruction is imparted. The instruction given has commonly been solid, though not varied or advanced. It has fitted many men for high positions in the country, as for example the President-elect of th United States. On the other hand, we need higher col-leges. The smaller colleges cannot give instruction in all branches of learning, nor carry on students to the highest knowledge. We need larger colleges in every State of the Union to enable our young men to keep up with the times. Unless we have such institutions, the United States will fall beneath European countries, such as England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, France and Italy, and our young men will have to go to these countries as they are now doing in crowds to obtain the higher crudition they are search of. This foreign residence may have some advantages, but it has greater disadvantages. It separates young men from their families and from their country at the critical period of their lives, and exposes their love for their country. Let us then have a num burgh, where every branch of literature, science and philosophy is taught, and let our young men be al lowed to take the main part of their education at home, with its morality and its religion.

"A man with money may thus do good by giving it either to a small college to endow it or to strengthen it, or to give it to a large college to multiply teachers and the subjects taught, and make it in every way leges he gives his money, he should see that the institution is imparting solid scholarship, and securing that the students be conscientiously cared for in tellectually, morally and religiously. Without this the gifts bestowed may turn out to be a curse instead of a blessing.

donor should see that the institution is not placed in a district where there are already enough colleges. When this is the case, the colleges have to enter into an injurious competition with each other, and the standknow has taken place in many regions. Care also must be taken to see that the funds be not wasted and that the institution is sure to be permanent. In the larger colleges, pains must be taken to secure that idents are made to take the most solid and useful branches, and be kept from choosing the easier and more superficial departments, and thus be tempted to lead fast and fdle lives, when the education they are receiving may do them evil instead of good.

"These considerations should be weighed by benevo lent people postessed of wealth. Those who wish to note the higher learning of the Nation or of in dividuals should certainly send their gifts to the district in which their wealth has been earned. I do not see why they should not endow or aid a smaller institution—care being taken that a high education

institution—care being taken that a high concessor, be imparted.

"I would, however, suggest and press a more excellent way than the multiplication of small and illequipped colleges capable of giving learned degrees. I think that our wealthy and benevolent ladies or gentlemen might secure that in every town of any importance there should be a high class seminary imparting a cultivated education to those young men and women who have finished their course in the State schools. Those who wish it should be presented in the state schools. Those who wish it should be presented in the state schools. Those who wish it should be presented in the state schools. State schools. Those who will or, perhaps, ever pared to go to college as freshmen, or, perhaps, ever pared to go to college as freshmen, or, perhaps, ever

DEATH OF ISAAC THOMAS HECKER.

The Very Rev. Isaac Thomas Hecker, Superior of the Paul the Apostle. He received the congratulations of Thomas lived. Tobin, who lodged with them, was sary of his birthday, and on Thursday became critically He had been in falling health for many years, but this was his first serious sickness. Dr. James Begar, the girl's brother out of the house on a pretence and our Government and the civilization of this country. (Applause.) I recognize it fully. I appreciate it and value it because as one of the citizens of this country I want to gain a knowledge of one of the sources that I consider one of our greatest advantages—free speech, free thought, tolcrance of advantages—free speech, free thought, tolcrance of this country I want to gain a knowledge of one of the sources that I consider one of our greatest advantages—free speech, free thought, tolcrance of the sources that I consider one of our greatest advantages—free speech, free thought, tolcrance of the sources that I consider one of our greatest advantages—free speech, free thought, tolcrance of this country I want to general hone.

Afterward she returned to the parlor to attend to the last, and the end was peaceful. The function of the deal will be read, probably by Archbishop the will note how completely that there maiority of the women now who had attended Father Hecker for a number of who had attended Father Hecker for a number of years, was summoned, but could do nothing to save his life. He sank rapidly, and his death was expected on Friday night, but he ralled, and lingered until a part of a fraction, and may in the form to an ounce of severy in the nomination of this wife into the bedroom saving "Come here, thought, it who had attended Father Hecker for a number of years, was summoned, but could do nothing to save his life. He sank rapidly, and his death was expected on Friday night, but he ralled, and lingered until 1 p. m. yesterday, when he died. He was conscious to promise in the form to an ounce of severy in the form to an ounce of severy in the parlor to attend to years, was summoned but could do nothing to save his life. He sank rapidly, and his death was expected on Friday night, but he ralled, and lingered until 1 p. m. yesterday, when he died. Who had attended Father Hecker for a number of the grid had the ralled and lingered until 1 p. m. yesterda The body will be placed in the vauits of the old Cathe dral in Mott-st., there to remain until the Paulist

Father Hecker was born in this city of German Lutheran parents, December 18, 1819. If is career has been remarkable in many ways. He was a self-door, people in the mind, he sought the truth first in a philosophical turn of mind, he sought the truth first in a philosophical. mind, he sought the truth first in a philosophical way and in 1843 became interested in the trancendental movement in Massachusetts, joining the Brook Farm Association, at West Roxbury, and subsequently spending some time with the "consociate" family in Worcester County of that State. In 1843 he was received into the Roman Catholic Church and studied in Belgium, where he joined an order. Four years later in London, England, he was ordained priest.

After spending four years in the larger English cities as a missionary, he returned to New-York and continued his missionary labors. He had thought much of establishing a new order especially for American converts, and in 1857 he, with several of his brother Redemptionists, were released obedience to their order, and founded with the approbation of the Archbishop of New-York the congregation of St. Paul the Apostle, with its first house at Fifty-ninth-st. and Ninth-ave. The community has grown steadily and there are now onnected with it twenty-three priests. Many converts have been made and the parish is now next in

Father Hecker was an extremely hard worker and it was due to this that his nervous system was broken down about fifteen years ago, and he had to give up active church work. He continued his researches and literary work, however, and up to two years ago was the editor of "The Catholic World," a monthly magazine established by him in 1865. He was the author of several well-known vorks on religion and psychology. In 1855 he published "Questions of the Soul," and two years later,
"Aspirations of Nature." His last work and the one in which he took the most pride was "The Church and the Ago," which was published recently. With an intense thirst for knowing the truth, Father

Hecker was ever on the alert to increase his knowledge and communicate it to others. He was a man of large experience, having travelled in Europe a number of times and also in the United States. Wherever he went he made friends. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact, and when in 1870 Bishop Roscerans, of Columbus, Ohio. was unable to attend the Vatice Council at Rome. Father Hecker went in his stead. This was his last visit to Europe. He some years ago made a number of lecturing tours. One of his favorite subjects was "Martin Luther and the Reformation." He University in Michigan, and when he made his ap-pearance on the platform was roundly hissed, but his treatment of the subject was such that when he had finished the students applauded him roundly Although unable to perform any other of

is thought that a second attack caused his death. He was sixty-three years old, and had been a lifelong resident of Hrockiyn, where he was well known. For many years he was a cloth dealer in this city, and to the past two years had been employed by Milliken Bauthers. He leaves a wife, but no chilldren.

PEATH OF MRS. THOMAS NELSON PAGE.
Richmond, Va., Dec. 22.—The wife of Thomas Nelson Page, the well-known author, died here today at the age of twenty-one years.

DEATH OF WILLIAM SENTER
Portland. Me., Doc. 22.—Ex-Mayor William Senter died to-night from the effects of being thrown from his carriage some weeks ago. He was seventy-five years old, was one of the leading jewellers of Portland, and had been in business for a long time. He was Mayor of Portland in 1880 and 1851.

**Although unable to perform any other of his priestly duties. Father Hecker had said mass every studay until last May, wheth he one day fainted at most said mass. Last sunday when he went to the church for communion, where the sacrament was administered. He was a large and fine-booking man. Having suffered from the sacrament was abusing suffered from the sacrament was administered. He was a large and fine-booking man. Having suffered from the sacrament was administered. He was a large and fine-booking man. Having suffered from the strength of the was a brother of the order Father Hecker had said mass. Last sunday when he went to the church for communion, where the sacrament was administered. He was a large and fine-booking man. Having suffered from the father of the order Father Hecker had said mass. Last sunday when he went to the church of his religious that he gard in the elevator and was carried to his room, where the sacrament was administered. He was a large and fine-booking man. Having suffered from the father of the order Father fleeker flow when a young man was a baker in partnership with them. He succeeded in bringing his brother of his religious belief.

As the founder of the order Father Hecker was redected to english the

AN ANXIOUS NAVIGATOR.

statue rises directly from the bost, in which it appears to be somewhat too heary for ballast, and I have heard fears expressed that the craft might sink under the load before it could get very far on its versgo. The somewhat nervous expression of Leif as he shades his eyes with his hand as if on the lookout for dangers ahead tends to confirm this view, but I must confess that I do not see that the situation is improved by the construction of the granite basin, however much this may suit the tastes of people who insist on having fresh realistic features imparted to the monument to supply the deficiencies of the old. The granite basin, even though it be kept filled with "real water," is inadequate as a representation of the stormy, and as the phrase is, "boundless," occasi on which the adventurous Norseman set sail for the New World, unless, indeed, as cruel scepties maintain, he only drifted there by mistake.

RACING HERE AND ABROAD. SOME NOTES BY AN ENGLISHMAN.

HIS OPINIONS OF THE SPORT IN AMERICA AS

COMPARED WITH THE BRITISH TURF. An ardent, all-absorbing worship of the slim-legged, attenuated, long-necked mass of perversity and waywardness called by the name of race-horse may be taken as a prevailing eccentricity of English-speaking humankind; whether the love of the race-horse as it a vote of about 40,000, but not more than 33 pc. such arises actually from the desire to make the anirider can make him, or whether its origin is to be found | 10,000. in the common weakness for losing one's own or win uing somebody elic's money, the fact remains. If there were only two English-speaking men left in the world and those two men had two horses to match against each other, a race would be the certain result and money would change hands over the issue. Whether the man who talks English be born on British or American or Australian soil, the love of the race horse and the love of transferring his neighbor's cash to his own pockets by means of his four-footed deceiver are forever lighting for the mastery in his breast. The sport of kings," as some bitterly ironical philosopher oneo dubbed it, is rapidly becoming the sport of the cent American Republic. In Britain, horse racing has for two centuries been accepted as the national sport. In America it is rapidly attaining to that position, and the close of another decade will see a development of racing in this country such as the turf enthusiast of wenty years back never dreamed of even in his wildest Between racing in America and racing in England

there are, however, certain strongly marked and pecullar points of difference, worthy of mention here. The first thing that strikes the English sportsman on his first visit to Monmouth Park or Sheepshead Bay is the absolute perfection of the working arrangements down to the humblest detail and the evident anxiety to make the accommodation and comfort of visitors the first consideration. The managers of an English race-course have but one end in view-that of drawing the shekels from the pockets of the racing man, after which he s left to shift for himself. In America there is evinced not only an honest desire to give the sportsman his worth, but to make him aware In America a man may the fact. take his wife, his daughter, his sister or his sweetheart to the race-track and feel sure that her pearly auricular will not be polluted by the metaphor of the bookmaker in the ring below the grand stand, for he knows that the man with lungs of brass, nerves of steel and tongue variety of expletive or blasphemy may best please his opicurean fancy. Here, also, the Englishman, in stinctively casting sharp, suspicious glances around, the "lumberer," the "brief-snatcher," the "waistcoat-tapper," the "ramper," the "Welsher," the "fogel-man," the "tale-pitcher," the "snidefaker," and other time-honored and re-vered institutions of the English race-course, with perhaps a mild surprise and a sudden feeling of portrait gallery stored away in their minds, who will nickly have the owner of that face comfortably scated in the homeward-bound train if by any chance he tack," Mr. Fleming said; "it would have been imposshould be bold enough to venture near their vicinity in search of an afternoon's diversion.

Then again, there are women-rows upon rows them seated in the grand stand-women with thin lips | that would afford an excuse for a collision. I am not and hungry eyes, each with notebook and pencil in hand-and the Englishman accustomed to the charm ing ingenuousness and delicious ignorance in all that appertains to the horse or his rider on the part of the home-bred maid or matron, learns with somecalled his wife into the bedroom, saying "Come here, who had attended Father Hecker for a number of thing like a shock that the majority of the women now soprano in the matter of cheering.

> into the homestretch at Sheepshead with the dear old picturesque lop-sided Cambridgeshire Mile, or the Criterion fill that has broken the hearts of places and not in others!" countiess heavy weighted good ones, or the Chester soup plate," or the Epsom infle and a half Derby course and its terrible descent around Tattenham Corner into the straight run home—and then let the Briton reflect at his leisure upon the peculiar beauties of conservatism in racing as enunciated by the English Jockey (lub. The question of track versus turf has long ago been threshed completely out, but if the turf has its advantages in immunity from accident to horses and jockeys during wet and slippery weather the use of a track insures a strong pace from end to end without the risk of injury or distress to the racer. As to the horses themselves, it may be said that the breed is neither better nor worse than that on the other side of the water. In Iroquois, Foxhall and Parole Amer-ica had three sons capable of beating the best English blood that could be brought out in opposition to them, while in Firenzi she possesses one of the grandest as well as one of the daint est pieces of racing machinery that ever troi track or grass. A race between Fi-renzi, Minting and Bendigo would be a sight worth a journey across the Atlantic to see.

In conclusion, "Mr. the Englishman" will probably reflect that only two things stand in the way of America's becoming the future racing centre of the world—a lack of good trainers and Jockeys. With few exceptions, American trainers do not appear to understand the condition of their horses, and are not able to afford any accurate and valuable information to their employers concerning them. The natural result follows—in and-out running and often unjust suspicion of a perfectly honest owner, who, relying on his trainer's fallacious assurances, told all his friends to back his horse when it was beaten off in the first furlong, and carefully kept them off it when it unexpectedly won hands down. As to the Jockeys, they for the most part ride with the judgment and skill of butcher boys. Fitzpatrick has a good seat and a preity style of riding, but lacks the nerve necessary for a tight finish. Garrison is a good finisher, but his had judgment of pace and distance will always prevent him from taking rank as a first-class horseman. McLaughlin and Barnes may be regarded as the pick of representative American Jockeys. Barnes is that rara avis among light weights, a boy who knows how to wait. But, allogsther, in racing as h most other matters of this nundane sphere, the Stars and stripes contrive to get their right on time and with both feet, and in years to come England will have to fight like grim death if she means to preserve her ancient supremacy as the racing centre of the world. lea's becoming the future racing centre of the world

PASHIONS IN WATCHES.

Watches have fluctuations in style as well as ladies onners, and many of the fall patterns are decidedly novel in appearance. Oxydized silver cases, although having little intrinsic beauty, are said to be continually growing in favor. These cases are decorated with raised birds and butterflies, partly encircled with wreaths of leaves, and it is the raised work which is oxydized, the background being plain silver. The cases are imported plain, and the oxydized ornaments are added in this country.

Last season the bezels of these watches were entirely of chased work, but the new watches have amon's bezels exydical in spot), and organizated with raised lizards and bees. There are also plainer watches, with an oxydized band running across the back of the case, for those who prefer less animal life in silver.

The latest design in boys' silver watches is a case

decorated with Neille work. These watches, with their black ornaments, strongly resemble a tin tobacco box, but they are already quite fashionable. In gold watches a larger number of enamelled cases than usual will be shown in jewellers' windows. One of the prettiest designs is a mass of lities intertwined and engraved upon hites intertwined and engraved upon a background of black enamel. The black and the delicate gold engraving make a pleasing combination. A neat laddes' open-faced watch has a plain gold back with a face of red gold, and the figures of black enamel on the shields of yellow gold. Aroung the most considerous easier as these delications are the properties.

ELECTIONS IN GEORGIA.

A TALK WITH A RECENT CANDIDATE. AN ADVENTURE OF THE HAYES CANVASS -BET-

TER CONDITIONS NOW, BUT STILL MUCH BACE PREJUDICE.

The Rev. Edward T. Fleming, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighth District of Georgia, has been in the city recently visiting friends. Mr. ning is pastor of the First Congregational Church in Athens, Georgia. He is a native of that State and has held pulpits in Augusta, Athens and Atlanta dur-ing fifteen years, and is widely known through Northern Georgia as one of the most capable and energetic ministers of the South. Mr. Fleming is well pleased with the result of his canvass in the recent election. His opponent, the present Democratic representative to Congress from that district, was H. H. Carleton. Mr. Carleton received 7,012 votes,

while 3,050 are returned for Mr. Fleming.

The Congress District includes half a dozen counties
in the northeastern part of the State, in which Athens is the most considerable city. The population of the district is placed at about 200,000, which would give cent of the population is of whites, and the vote or mal run as fast as his legs will carry him or his a Congressman has never before reached a total of Two years ago Congressman Carleton was elected by a vite of 2,027 in the district with no opposition, and that he has obtained more than half the number cast for his opponent Mr. Fleming regards as a satisfactory showing for his canvass.

The Athens minister is a man of forty-five, slender and rugged, of a typical Southern appearance, with smooth face and black hair brushed directly back from the forehead, a quiet, firm, but pleasing manner. His forehead above the eyes is scarred by a charge of shot, which also destroyed the right eye. of this incident, which he repeated by request, is of itself a picture indicating the change which is gradually developing in Georgia. Mr. Fleming was one of the Republican electors of Georgia in the Hayes Presidential campaign, and in this capacity he made a tour through the State addressing the colored people at their gatherings, usually in churches. He had been threatened frequently, but he continued in his course and met with no demonstration of violence until night at a meeting in a church in Lincoln County. Just after the service began half a dozen white men stepped into the building. Their faces were partly concealed by pieces of dark called tied over them for masks. The negroes looked around in alarm, and then one after another got up and slipped out of the meeting.

A PERILOUS JOURNEY TO THE STATION.

Mr. Fieming saw that in a few moments he would be left alone with the masked men and the result would then be certain. He stepped to the pulpit as the prayers were finished, and began to read a chapter of the Bible, following it with a brief sermon. panic was stopped and before he had finished the white men had gone. But as the minister was leaving the church to return by the road to the rallway station a few miles away, an old negro stopped him: "Don't go dat way, boss," he said; "dey's waitin'

fo' to shoot you, shor."

The old negro led him by another route through the country toward the station, but they had not walked long before a distant cry startled them and the old man, greatly frightened, said that he could go no further, as the whites had put the bloodhounds on them. The only chance of escape, he said, was turn to the right and keep in the water until he reached a bridge on the road to the statios. Mr. Fleming followed these directions and left the old man, who was afraid of being eaten up by the bloodhounds. He reached the bridge and left the cane brake to make a short cut across the fields. There he was seen by those who were stationed to cut him off and pursued. Their cries brought some men oneliness-quite natural and proper under the cir- into the canebrake, where he remained until morncumstances. But in place of his old acquaintances ling and then secured the train. After he reached there are certain silent, stealthy-footed, hawk-eyed, the canebrake he discovered that he had been struck watchful men, with every face in Inspector Byrnes's by the shots and before morning both eyes were so

"There was never any one punished for this atviolence in my recent campaign. I received many letters a politician and I was not a candidate because I was anxious for the office or expected to be elected, bu from a sense of principle in the pur as a minister The time is the colored people. The time is coming when they must have recognition. The colored people of Georgia now pay taxes on property worth \$10. They are demanding an equal recognition in the State, and the demand is growing stronge

A FULL VOTE WOULD CHANGE MATTERS. "What chances of election would you have had in

There were but three instances in the whole district Then with regard to the actual oval tracks perfectly graded and level oval tracks perfectly graded and sheepshead hay a full vote, say of 40,000, I should have received at Monmouth Park and Sheepshead hay a full vote, say of 40,000, I should have received some of the white vote and the Democrats could not have polled 15,000 against me."

"How is it that colored men voted for you in son

"That is simply an indication of the difference tween what you Northern people are fond of speaking of as the Old and the New South. In the counties around the larger cities, like Athens, the colored man may vote if he is determined, and with perfect safety. In Franklin, Hart, Oglethorpe and Putnam counties I received more than half as many votes as Mr. Carle ton. In some of these counties I did not expect any I had organized the party in those counties. In Wilkes and other counties where I could not organize I received no votes. Either the colored voters were kept away by threats, or there were no tickets of mine. In Washington, Wilkes County, I had attempted an organization. Colored people in Washington made an application for the use of the Court House for a meeting, and it was granted. I was to go there to address them. I received a dispatch a few days before the meeting wasning me not to come. The Athens Banner, in an article on the meeting, said that the young men of Washington had organized, and they would control the ballot-box of their county. I wrote to several Democrats on the subject, and they replied that it would be dangerous for me to come, so I did not. I had organized the party in those counties.

"The influx of Eastern and Western capital and the growth of manufactories is certainly doing a great deal to neutralize the old state of affairs in the South The bulldozing portion of the white community is held in check when it sees that some harm is likely to come to itself if its outrages are persisted in. I have seen several instances of this. Once last year a young white man was killed in a fracas near Athens by a young colored man. The assault was provoked by the dominant white feeling. But the triends of the white man gashered to take the law into their own hands and to lynch the slayer. There were fifty or more of them, but when they approached the jail they found it protected by fully a thousand negroes armed with guns and clubs. The whites made no attack; they dispersed and the law took its course."

"Are your views shared by any number of the more intelligent white population!"

"Very few are so pronounced as I am. Others, and many of them Democrats, endeavor to take a broad view of the situation in the tone of 'The Atlanta Constitution.' There is a continual slarm about the amalcome to itself if its outrages are persisted in. I

many of them Democrats, endeavor to take a broad view of the situation in the tone of 'The Atlanta Constitution.' There is a continual alarm about the amalgamation of races, a fear in which I do not share. But the large portion of the white population is not represented by 'The Atlanta Constitution.' Their race prejudices are reflected by the county papers of the State. The change of sentiment has not been very great in the back counties. Even in Atlanta last winter, when Moody held his meetings their, colored people were not admitted with the whites. One young woman, a teacher, almost white, who came to the meeting with a well-known white woman of the North, was obliged to go away. Speakers who visit Atlanta in behalf of those educational funds which were established for both white and black are required to address first a white and then a separate colored audience. The feeling of caste is dominant, but it is weakening perceptibly in its strongest localities. The influence of the educated colored man is increasing yearly. I should not favor any extreme measures on the part of the National Government, but if its moral support is given to the colored people of the south, and it is shown that they will be protected when necessary, a better condition of affairs will be brought about in a short time."

DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS IN VIRGINIA. WHAT AN ANALYSIS OF THE RETURNS SHOWS

-THE "BLACK" AND THE "WHITE" VOTE.

Washington, Dec. 22 (Special).—Chairman Barbour, of the Democratic State Committee of Virginia, has the assurance to declare that "If there were any frauds in the late election, they were Republicar frauds, for the increase in the Democratic vote was not so great as it ought to have been, and the gain in the Republican vote was abnormally large-too large to be honest."

while loss than 20 per cent was returned from twenty-nine "white" counties in which there were apparent Democratic gains. On the other hand, only a little more than 13 per cent of the Republican gain was found in twelve "black" counties, while more than 86 per cent of it was returned from sixty-five "white"

counties and cities. The following recapitulation shows at a glance the relative Republican and Democratic net gains in the "black" counties and "white" counties and either

respectively: "White" counties and cities-Republican gain, 65 counties, 9,600; average about 150. Democratic gains, 20 counties, 1,267; average

bout 67.
"Black" counties-Republican gain, 12 counties,

1,483; average about 123. Democratic gain, 16 counties, 5,213; average about

Even if these figures were unsupported by any evidence of fraud, they would raise a strong presumption against the Democratic party, which absolutely controls the election machinery of Virginia. As average Democratic gain five times larger in the counties than in the "white" counties could not be explained in any other manner. it be possible to find a plausible, not to say satisfactory, explanation of the fact that one county gives a Republican net gain, while a "black" county alongside it reports a Democratic gain, except

on the ground of fraud. Let there be no mistake about this matter. Here are two "black" counties in "Southside" Virginia, which adjoin each other on the North Carolina boy der, Halifax and Mecklenburg. In Halifax the proportion of colored voters is about 56 per cent; fa Mecklenburg it is about 60 per cent. The total vote of Halifat, as returned, was 6,043; of Mecklenburg, 4,371. The Democratic majority in Hallfax, as returned, was 1,007-a Democratic apparent net gain of 658 votes over 1884; the Republican majority returned from Mechlenburg was 843-a Republican gain of 150 over 1884. Moreover, in Mecklenburg County the Republican National ticket suffered on account of an unfortunate factional quarrel, which caused two Republican candidates to run for Congress, while in Halifax the Republicans were united.

Here are two other adjoining "black" counties, both lying on the North Carolina border-Greenville and Southampton. In Greenville the proportion of colored voters is 67 per cent; in Southampton it is 55 per cent. The total vote of Greenville, as returned, was 1,607; of Southampton, 3,677. publican instority in Greenville, as reported, was 179 —an apparent Democratic net gain over 1884 of 300 votes; in Southampton the Republican majority was 557—a Republican net gain of 345 votes over 1884. In Southampton there was a reasonably fair election; in Greenville, Democratic frauds were flagrant. order to show the facts at a glance in respect to the four "black" counties which have been selected, and which are fair samples of all the "black" counties in the State, it will be well to present them in tabular form:

| County | Colored | Total vote It will be observed that in the two counties in which the total vote increased the Republicans made gains, while in two counties which reported apparent Democratic gains the total was 325 less than in 1884.

pemocratic gains the total was 325 less than in 1884. The conclusion is irresistible, not only that the ballots actually cast were not honestly counted in Haiffax and Greenville, but that there was a partial suppression of the Republican vote in those two counties. It should be added that in nearly every "black" it should be added that in nearly every "black" it should be added that in nearly every "black" it should be added that in nearly every "black" as well as "white," in which the Republicans made gains with 1884, while in nearly every county, "black" as well as "white," in which the Republicans made gains the total vote of the State being some 20,000.

The foregoing facts and figures tell their own story, one which reflects lasting disgrace upon the Democratic leaders and election officers of Virginia. The methods used to stoal the State for Cleveland were described in part in The Tritjuno of December 2, but information since obtained will make some addition necessary. The proofs of fraud already obtained have been laid before the executive committee of the Republican National Committee this week, and presecutions will be instituted at the earliest practicale day. The conviction and punishment of a few scores of critique in the conviction and punishment of a few scores of critique in the conviction and punishment of a few scores of critique in the conviction and punishment of a few scores of critique in the conviction and punishment of a few scores of critique in the conviction and punishment of a few scores of critique in the conviction and punishment of a few scores of critique in the conviction and punishment of a few scores of critique in the conviction and punishment of a few scores of critique in the conviction and punishment of a few scores of critique in the conviction and punishment of a few scores of critique in the conviction and punishment of a few scores of critique in the conviction and punishment of a few scores of critique in the conviction and punishment of a few scores of critique in the

MONITORS ON THE JAMES RIVER.

SEVEN OF THEM ANCHORED NEAR RICHMOND AND GOING TO RAPID DECAY.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 21.-Hollywood Cemetery. where stands the pyramid of natural stone, ninetyfive feet high and forty-nine feet broad at the base, erected by the ladies of Richmond in memory of the Confederate dead; Libby Prison, that was recently purchased by a Cincignati man for \$11,000, and is to be made a museum, and the battlefields of Fair Oaks, Seven Pines and Chickahominy, have less interest to visitors here than do the seven cheese-box Ericsson monitors which have laid at City Island full vote?" was asked.
"I should have been elected without any doubt. Richmond Harbor just before the election. Catskill and Manhattan all did good service during the Civil War, but they have been going to decay rapidly in the last three years. The Manhattan was the vessel in Mobile Bay that saved Admiral Farragut's flagship Hartford from being run down by the bel fron-clad under command of Admiral Buchanan. The same vessel came near foundering off Cape Hat-teras in 1872. The others also have had troublesome

> Admiral Porter considers these vessels as valuable to-day as they ever were for the harbor defence, should they receive necessary repairs; and, in time of war, he thinks they would assist materially in defending the approaches to Washington. The expense of taking care of these vessels-such care as they have hadis about \$35,000 a year, besides the salaries and rations of five officers and sixty-nine enlisted men. This, Admiral Porter thinks, is a large amount to pay for watching vessels that are being allowed to become use less from corrosion and rot for want of proper repairs. He has recommended that they be put in proper repair, and thinks that the cost would be about \$200,000. But before they could be moved by their own steam it would be necessary to tow them to a dry-dock to begin the repairs upon them, as it would be too great a risk to run to open the sea and water valves while the vessels are in the water. After they are repaired it would be necessary to supply them with modern armament, without which they could not be considered efficient for harbor defence.

These monitors are protected by only about four inches of laminated plates, have a speed of from four to six persisted in. I knots, with a tonnage of less than 500 each, and are Once last year armed with smooth-bore guns that will not penetrate the four-inch solid iron plates which the lightest for eign fron-clads carry, at 900 yards. Secretary Whitney recently said that he found himself "unable to concur in the recommendation (Admiral Porter's) that the single-turreted monitors be repaired and made ready for coast-defence vessels. An examination of their charactoristics shows that outside of the ships in our own navy, no antagonist could probably be found against

navy, no antagonist could probably be found against which they could stand for one moment. They were good vessels for their time, but are entirely obsolete. So here they are, less than three miles below this city, with officers and men on board watching them going to decay.

The people here are anxiously waiting for the report of the officer appointed to look into the present capabilities of Richmond for the establishment of naval foundries and machine shops here. Befere the Civil War the shops and foundries here were celebrated for the quality and magnitude of the engines, boilers and other from manufactures turned out from the Tradegar and other famous works on the James River. General imboden and the Shipping League have looked into this question and have recommended that unequalled water-power, proximity to coal, iron and limestone, and access to the sea at all seasons of the year, are features of Richmond's claims for recognition by the Government, and also by capitalists looking to the building of steel ships to compete with other nations for maritime commerce. for maritime commerce.

CHESTNUTS FLEW THICK AND FAST,

An unusual but highly interesting contest took place in Park Row recently, which resulted in a harvest for small boys. An Italian chestnut vender, while waiting for customers to come along, was preparing chestnuts for the roasting pan. A medium-sized newsboy passed along and helped him-self. The Italian struck the boy with a chestnut. With a bound the newsboy reached the reasting pan and seizing it baptized his opponent with a shower of hot chestnuts. Away started the boy with the Italian after him, and a crowd assembled to see the fun, while a brother vender conveyed several handfuls of

in the Republican vote was abnormally largo—too large to be honest."

Mr. Barbour was referred to the gains of the respective parties as compared with the vote of 1884.

Now, let us see. Neither Chairman Barbour nor any other Democrats midde any perceptible gains in Virginia from the colored Republicans, or that any considerable number of colored men voted for Cleveland. But an analysis of the returns shows that more than 80 per cent of the apparent Democratic gains over 1884 was made in the sixteen "black" counties. the deserted stock to his own roaster.